IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS. LAWRENCE DEFENSELESS. INCIDENTS OF WARFARD.

THE TRIBUNE VICTIMIZED. Herrors of War - Murders - Highway Bobberies. LAWRENCE DESPERATE—A CAROLINA PASS.

ADVENTURES, &c.

Prem Our Special Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., May 19, 1836. I think that the hour of intended attack on Lawrence approaches, for during the last two days the tune has been "Over the Border." Parties of various sizes have been drifting from the frontiers toward the doomed city, and one of these, a targe company from Platte County, with three baggage-wagons and two brass howiters (the same guns that were brought over the same track last year), crossed the Misseuri River at the Delaware Ferry on Saturday, end all of yesterday were camped at the lower ferd on the Strangers, waiting till ite swollen waters should fall so that they exuld

As a report reached us that the men of Law. rence-aroused by the outrages of the self-styled posse, and an insultingly menacing letter from Posteript Donaldson-were determined to stend on their defense, in company with Major James Redpath, the celebrated Kansas Correspondent of The Missouri Democrat, I left Leavenworth for Lawrence at noon on Saturday. I had expected that we would go with a company of a hundred men; but the number decreased more rapidly than the celebrated men in buckram grew, as the time for departure approached. It would be but doing these men an act of justice to state that they had all the best of reasons to prevent their going. In the first place, there was a great scarcity of arms: then there was a difficulty about getting a team, provisions, &c.; then the creeks were up, and the chance of being taken on the road at least "average;" it was not even certain that the Lawrenceites had resolved on defense. Not a few were afraid that circumstances might place them autagonistic to the United States authorities. President Pierce and his proclamations were like lions on one side of the road to Lawrence, and Postscript Donaldson with his manifesto on the other. On the whole. I think they were excusable, but as my companion and myself had not "constitutional" excuses, and in any case desired to see the illumination, if Lawrence were to be burned up, we

What a delightfully muddy time we had! No one was willing to risk a horse and team for such an expedition, and as the heavy rains had saturated every hollow or piece of lowland, we had an interesting time. Nightfall found us following the devious windings of Stranger Creek, seeking for some means of crossing the swollen channel, but in vain, and we retreated through a piece of wet bottom, splashing on for more than a mile through water ankle deep, till we reached the house of anno, not exactly an Indian, but a Pennsylvan's Dutchman who had married one. He had a very good hewed log house, well furnished, and, it appeared, had been where we found him for thirty years. The establishment was a compound of ludian life and Dutch civilization. Two coffee-colored, buxom damsels, mine host's daughters, were busied about domestic matters, and a half dozen little boys, of different ages, were illustrating this queer compound of human nature. Of the cuisine I remember nothing; I suppose it was satisfactory, for the guests, several beside ourselves, were engrossed. There is one fact that we will speak of that must startle all new comers to Kansas; it is the suspicious way in which strangers regard each other. Four or five others were sheltered there beside ourselves, and the manner in which they addressed each other was indicative of mutual apprehension and distrust. A year ago the question , "What is your politics?" Now it is "Where do you come from ! " It is not wonderful that the fear begotten in this way should lead to falsehood and deceit, seeing that fears for personal safety are too often well grounded. The wars of the Guelphs and Ghibellines were not more bitter or antagonistic.

In the morning we once more tried to get across the Stranger, but saw no way of getting over. Traveling along the banks of the stream we arrived at a road, and on the other side of the ford saw three men with a wagon waiting to get over. From these men, whom we knew to be reliable, we learned that Lawrence had abandoned the idea of fense, and was lying exposed to the invaders. All of the arms there (not very many, by the by,) had been removed; all of those who had guns to aid in its defense had been requested to leave, and all of those against whom writs were said to be in the hands of the Marshal had either left to surrender themselves, or evade the writs; and thus the backbone of Freedom lay broken before the conquerors. And yet it was not the fear of Postscript Donaldson's lawless mob, but the pressure of President Pierce's Kansas proclamations. Irregular, monstrous and informal although this second invasion is-although it is notorious that more than the half of these are from Missouri, and that all have gone with the avowed determination of destroying Lawrence, still it has the color of law; and President Pierce has declared that the most obnoxious of the Territorial laws of the bogus Legislature are to be cuforced at all hazards, and these are the men he has placed in the Territory to do this. In spite of past outrages there is no present protection. The Territorial Government is not only a partizan one, but many of its officers are residents of Missouri. Yet all of these outrages are indorsed by the President; the past sanctified and the future unprovided for. The Free-State men love the Union and would like to love the General Government, if they could, but no man can love his oppressor. They look to the next Presidential ection with hope, expecting that the monstrous iniquities perpetrated on them will hurl from power ose who have abused their high office, by oppresaing the citizens of the Territory in order to plant Slavery in Kansas. The Free-State people dread that the men of the country should think them rebels to regular authority. Their position is a depressing one, and all the Territorial officers are determined and relentless tools of the Slave Pewer. It is at the feet of President Pierce that the City of Lawrence lies prostrate, and if the blood-thirsty miscreants now assembled round it, under the neminal command of a United States Marshal, destroy Lawrence or murder the helplsss inhabitante, at the hand of Franklin Pierce must the

I bave just learned of another outrage on the river, or rather at Parkville, Mo. Judges P. C. Schurler and M. F. Conway, while en route for

American People demand its atonement.

Kanane, in the steamer Wm. Campbe I to this port. were stopped at Parkville and taken off the boat by a mob. There gentlemer, appealed to the of-Seers of the boat, but les med from them that the affair was a "matter between them and the mob." A pretence was made by some of the lawless men who took them, that they were trying to escape from the Territory, and that write were out against them. This they disproved by showing that they were returning to the Territory, and intending to appear before any court that might have anything against them. One Border Ruffian, of the brotherly love school, told them they were better where they were than in the Territory, as there "was a "besp of trouble there now, and from what they "believed, would be much safer in Parkville." The worthy gentlemen were rather insensible to this considerate logic. At last some of the business men of Parkville, feeling their consciences touched through the medium of their pockets, ventured to interpose, and learning the facts, went to the detained gentlemen and told them they might leave if they chose. They replied that they would, of course, if the attempt would not be molested. These men then went to the ringleaders of the mob and succeeded in getting the two priseners relieved. They came to this place to-day, and I had the pleasure of receiving the account from their own lips.

This morning at 2 o'clock, Mr. G. F. Warren arrived from Lawrence. He left on Saturday, got to the Stranger, where two other men were waiting; they could not cross. Toward evening yesterday some armed men from Kickapoo came up from the Leavenworth side. As Mr. Warren did not relish the idea that these fellows might get over, he started down the creek. Near the ford on the Parkville road, several miles below, he was met by two other armed men; there stopped h'm. Having got no dinner, he told them his name was Ham, (he ought to have added eggs.) Suspicious of him they were taking him toward the camp, when the two Missourians having stopped to drink, Warren broke away from them, and as he was going one of them discharged his rifle at him. Mr. Warren showed me where the bullet had gone through his coat skirts. He jumped the bank down into the Stranger, and swam across. On the opposite side he hid, as he had seen two other armed men on that side. Some time afterward he crept from the place of his concealment. About a quarter of a mile from the creek, and near a Delaware Indian's house (Johnycake's) he saw the camp of men who had left Delaware that morning. They were waiting to cross the stream when it fell. They had tents and three ammunition and provender wagons. Mr. Warren came on in the night to Leavenworth. The Mail agent, who came in this morning, also saw the party camped on the Stranger. They were preparing to cross. They had two brass 6-pounder howitzers, and were all well armed. The party he saw were very well armed, having mostly bayonets on their rifles. Gen. Atchi-

son was reported to be with them. I learned from Lawrence that I or THE TRIB-UNE have been victimized. By a messenger from Kansas I have been informed that the Border Ruffians have got fifty pages of my manuscript. I had a private message from one man to whom I had given some letters in Lawrence. He was a reliable, quiet man, and was to have mailed them in St. Louis. I must have been watched very narrowly while giving him the letters. He put them in his carpet-bag. When he got to Kansas City (45 miles off), he was stopped by a mob who took his carpet-bag, opened it and took out the letters, giving him back the carpet-bag and its other contents. As there were no means of knowing what the letters were by the address, or till they broke the seal, they of course knew what they were hunting for. As I have been writing a great deal I scarcely know what was in these particular letters, and cannot supply any important facts, or the reports they contained. I have resorted to every expedient I could think of to get may letters safely

I learn from Mr. Fogg, Chief Clerk of the Commission, who learned the fact from the son-in law of Col. Sumper at the Fort, that Dr. Baylers, a well-known slaveholder of Platte, who is now a candidate for the Missouri Legislature, called at the Fort lately. He was going up toward Lawrence with a body of forty men from his neighborhood; he was going in the capacity of a surveyor. He expressed it as their determination to push matters even to the destruction of Lawrence. He expressed an opinion that Sumner should not in any case interfere: and said that along the border they were net very well satisfied with him, and suspected him of Free-Soil leanings.

through. I hope they have got no more of them.

LATEST FROM LAWRENCE.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday Evening, May 19. I have just heard from Lawrence. This morning the city was perfectly quiet, and to a great extent deserted. The gallant "Stubbs" had marched out, under orders, and had contrived to get through the besieging parties. A boat left on Saturday and carried a considerable number of persons down the river to Kansas City. There was no preparation or resistance. The leaders were gone, the volunteer company of the town gone, and Lawrence-the proud city of Freedom, the spot of Kansas soil where a man could always say what he pleased on politics without fear of being mobbed; Lawrence, that the Border Ruffians hated and feared; Lawrence, the home of intelligence and beauty-was solitary. A few citizens remained, and there were women and children there: but the town was at the mercy of the rabble of villians whom Postscript Donaldson pretends to lead.

What a grievous outrage is this already. At the eminent peril of life the citizens of a quiet town are thus compelled to flee from their homes and property, before a mob, most of whom are from Missouri, armed to great extent by United States arms, banded together under Federal authority, and acting under Federal authority. Such is the villainous misgovernment of Franklin Pierce.

To night the Border Ruffians mean to destroy Lawrence; they have made such statements themselves, and such, no doubt, is their intention; but I do not think they will to night. I believe that when they find the city thus deserted, they will suspect some trick, and defer their purpose. But it remains to be seen how far their ruthless villainy will carry them in the destruction of a peaceful town and its defenseless inhabitants.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, May 20, 1856.

I have just received intelligence from Lawrence, by a special messenger who arrived last night. The attack had not yet been made upon the town, but the war rages around it after a guerrilla fashion. Defenseless although Lawrence is, the suspicious beseigers fear to attack it. Awful stories about mines in the streets, and secret means of defense, rise up before their cowardly and bloodthirsty vision, and I half suspect that the attack upon the

four pieces of artillery. Two brass howitzers that went over with Atchison's party, across the Delaware Reserve; another brase gun in the camp at Franklin, that came up through Westport, and one, I have been informed, at Lecompton. The last few days has witnessed a scene of horrors around Lawrence. Yesterday morning Mr. Stewart, formerty of

New-York State, one of the Clerks of the Kansas State Legislature, was shot through the head, on the road a few miles from Lawrence, and died instantly. Another man, named Jones, from Illinois, a quiet man, who has never taken any position in public offsire that might have rendered him offensive, was also killed yesterday at the Bianton Bridge, on the Wakerusa. He was returning home from a store with a bag of corn meal on his horse, when two of the fellows, whom I learn were from the camp at Franklin, assailed him. They had United States muskets with bayonets, (the public wespons given to these bands by Shannon, ) beside revolvers and bowie-knives. There is store near the Blanton Bridge, and while they attempted to take his borse and other articles, and were threatening to shoot him for a Free-State man, he with them got into the store. Here a clerk in attendance, seeing they were about to abuse Jones, handed him a pistol, when the ruffisns presented their pieces and threatened to shoot if it was not given up. He surrendered the pistol, and after a little argument got away from them and started for home. Just as he started one of the men said, "We ought not to let 'that d-d Abolitionist away," and turning after him, they fired at Jones. A ball lodged in his back; he fell mortally wounded, and died in a very short time. Just before our informants left, accounts came in of a man who had been attacked in his own house, between Lawrence and Lecompton. I could not get his name correctly, or the particulars. He was not dead, although reported dangerously wounded. Toward nightfall, three Delaware Indians came into Lawrence very much excited. The Platte County Rifles, who crossed the Stranger yesterday morning, had got within a short distance of Lawrence, on the north side of the Kaw. Here, some of them had shot a Delaware Indian. He was not dead, but reported dying. I could not get the particulars of this occurrence. I think it is more than likely that there may have been more murders. Those I have mentioned occurred in the presence of witnesses. They have been riding about Lawrence, and firing at men in all directions.

These guerrillas, true to their character, intend, if possible, to make the war a self-sustaining one. Cases of robbery on the highway are so abundant that I have not time to narrate them. A great many horses have been taken, and articles of all kinds. Yesterday evening they took three oxen from the team of a man who was plowing, and killed them for beef.

Under these constant outrages the people of Lawrence are so desperate as almost to contemplate resistance, although they have removed all their defensive force. Mr. Eldridge, of the Eldridge House, went up to Shanson and tried to get him to interfere. Shannon at first said he would see, and promised to get the soldiers from the Fort down. The terms were that the arms in Lawrence should be delivered up to the United States soldiers. who should be present to prevent outrages, while the mob with the Marshal went in to make arrests. The Governor, however, efused to give a definite answer till yesterday, when he declared that there would be a civil war; that the only terms were that the arms should be delivered to the posse, and that the printing offices, and other objectionable buildings must be destroyed, or the Carolinians would not be satisfied.

That the Governor is implicated with these men may be seen from the following pass, which I copy from the original, in the hands of Mr. Newell:

"Executive Office, May 17, 1856, \{
"Executive Office, May 17, 1856, \{
"Lecompton, K. T. \}
"The bearer of this is Mr. Isaac Newell, an acquaintance of mine from Ohio, who is now in the Territory with the view to locate a sawmill. He desires to examine the country, and select a place well provided with timber. He is accompanied by his son, and brother in-law, Dr. Gamble. They are in no way identified with the present trouble in the Territory; therefore I have to request all persons that the said Isaac fore I have to request all persons that the said Isaac Newell and his comrades be allowed to pass and repass throughout the Territory without molestation. "WILSON SHANNON, Gov. of Kansas."

The Marshal, on being complained to about the outrages of his posse, said that he could not restrain them, and did not wish to be responsible. The fact is that the chieftains from the outside keep the authority in their own hands. Mr. Weaver, an officer of the Committee, while out serving subjenss on witnesses, was stopped and taken prisoner in a camp of a hundred men on the north side of the Kaw, at Lecompton. They carried him across the river, and, after taking his official papers from him and examining them, the person in command returned them with the followng pass:

"LECOMPTON, KANSAS, "LECOMPTON, KANSAS, Wednesday, May 14, 1856.

"To all whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have examined the papers of Mr. A. J. Weaver, in company with Gen. Craimer, and am satisfied that he is acting under the authority of the U. S. House of Representatives, and should pass unmolested.

"WARREN D. WILKS of South Carolina."

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

sem Our Special Correspondent. LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., May 19, 1856. I proceed with my report of the testimony taken before the Investigating Committee:

R. R. REES, sworn-He was questioned relative to he meeting held April 30, 1835, at which resolutions were passed indorsing the lynching of Phillips at that time. The Committee had a copy of the proceedings of the meeting. [I stated, in a letter from Lawrence. testimony having been given on the point there, that nearly all of those engaged in thus indorsing this lawces affair, then held, or have since held, responsible offices. I gave the names and offices then, and would now merely repeat that they were members of the Bogus Legislature, Justices of the Peace, Judges of Begns Legislature, Justices of the Peace, Judges of Elections, County Officers, Grand Jurors, Deputy-Marshals, the person since appointed Postmaster, and, in fact, that these mob law men form a considerable portion of the officers to administer the law, Judge Lecompte among the number. Witness, himself a member of the Bogus Council, himself a participant in the meeting, gave testimony, on examination, to prove these facts. Some of the signers were residents

To Oliver-Was present at the election in March. 1855; did not know what was the reason why one of the Judges of Election resigned; could not tell what was the comparative strength of the Free-Soil and Pro-Slavery parties at that time; dif not know of himself, but on a conversation with others thought that "we" [the Pro Slavery party] had a majority in the Leavenworth District; saw it in the papers, and heard it reported, that the "Abolition Emigrant Aid Society" were sending on crowds of men to vote in the Territory in the Spring of 1855; at the election, 30th March, san arge numbers of men, many of whom he recognized as having been citizens of Missouri before that time [witness came from Missouri]; and many of them he knew to reside in Missouri since; conversed with many of these men; the reason they gave for town will be made by a cannonade. They have got coming over at that time to vote was to consteract

the "Abolition Aid Emigration;" such he Laderstande was their of cot in coming over; witness has read but little of Fastern and Northern papers; has been a carefu' reader of some papers; the intention of those whe came over at these different times and places from Aissouri to vote was to prevent the Eastern Abelition emigrants from abolitionizing the Territory; so fir as witness had the means of ascertaining, there was a romor that a large number of emigrants were at St. Louis, or on their way up the river, in March; at the March election there was less confusion and fights than he was accustomed to; he saw ten to one where he came from, Platte County-[likely]; the crowd was so great at the election at this point that it was deemed advisable to stretch a rope so as to keep the crowd off: don't believe it was intended to keep voters away; heard hard things said of "Abolitionists" and swear ing at them; it is a hard thing to find a place hereabouts where such things are not common; witness knew nothing of the facts relative to the lypching of Phillips but testified to what were the current rumors These have all been published; one of these was that Phil lips had signed an affidavit for the purpose of contest-

ing the election; these led to the lynching. To Sherman-Many of those taking part in the meeting referred to, had first, he believed, taken part in the tar and feathering operation. Witness on being questioned about the names on the poll books of men from Missouri, commenced identifying names and then stopped to explain. He said he had been a candidate for the Kannas Council at that election, and had taken the position on the stump and elsewhere-and so had his colleague candidates—that a man who was in the Territory on the day of election had a right to vote by the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and witness said he thinks ary man a knave or a fool who thinks anything

Mr. Howard-That's your opinion ' A. Yes. [Wit ness then went on with the list of names, and was identifying Missourians very fast, when Whitfield in terrosed and objected to this testimony being taken and urged that as the names were on the poll-book the only right way was to send over after all these men, as they could better testify to it individually, a process which would last forever, and take ten times more money than has been or will be appropriated to the Committee. It was overruled, and Whitfield spread his protest on record | Witness then continued, proving the names on the poll-books to be residents of Missouri: he knew the names he gave as such, and that they still lived there. Witness gave the testimony with great coolness and naivette: but as he had pronounced that all who did not think those preent at the election had a right to vote were "knaves or fools," of course he desired to be regarded as an honest, sensible man. On the general question-How many M ssourians were here that day, he said: There were from a thousand to twelve hundred on the ground; believed there were parties here from many different counties; some from as far down as Bruns wick; saw companies of men from different counties in Missouri, with wagons and tents.

To Heward-Would state that friends of witness and himself, who were candidates, had done this much to induce men to come from Missouri to vote; has assured them, if they would do so, they would be very kindly received: toes not remember particularly about circulars being sent to Missouri; might re member if they would show him one; men might have been sent over to rally the boys; did not see many Eastern men landing here; did not see many Eastern men at the election; believed the Eastern men were rallying at Lawrence, and that there would be an army at all points; they did not get to this point or to this district; only knew about these Emigrant Aid Societies from rumor. [On discussion Mr. Rees stated that some men from Missouri were in the convention that nominated him. In runnning over the names of Missourians, witness took care to draw a distinction between those men who, living is Missouri have claims in the Territory and those who have not. This testimony could be of no possible use in proving them resident voters, but will be record testimony to

invalidate their precomption right to these lands.]

Gen. Whitfield made quite an effort to-day to convey the idea that he was not impartially treated. The truth is, he has been called on time and again to produce his testimony, and goes off on a rigmarole about waiting till the "other side" be through, although the Committee have repeatedly urged him to have his witnesses at the different points where they have been. To day Whitfield talks about taking his testimony in Westport, Mo. The whole affair is a dodge, as he has no testimony to produce. His friend to-day, Mr. Rees, has been one of the worst witnesses for the Pro-Slavery party. I think his intention must be to raise frivolous exuses until the time of the Comm occupied, and then to urge that he had not a chance Nothing could be more unfounded and absurd.

At the Afternoon Session to-day a gentleman from the neighborhood of Grasshopper Falls was being examined when I came in. He said that there were from five to six hundred strangers at the polls there at the March election. They came together, and acted in concert; they had mostly small bunches of hemp in their button-holes; some of them told me they were from Missouri; they were strangers in the district. The Judges of Election who acted were different from those appointed by the Governor. T. B. Ross, sworn-Came originally from Indiana;

spent two and a half years in Missouri, in Platte County: lives in the same district as previous witness the XIVth; there was a large party of men at the pells, at the March election, 1855—several hundred; there were not more than thirty actual residents at the polls and few of these voters; the crowd of nonresidents insisted on voting, and coerced the Judges of Election to resign; these men elected others; they then preceded to voting; witness remained during the day and saw them; knew some of these men to be residents of Platte County; identified names on the poll-book of those who were residents of Missouri. H. F. Hall, sworn-Came from Buchanan County,

Mo., in the Spring of 1854; lives ten miles from Leavnworth, on the Fort Riley road; was at the first November election at the Painzino place; there were strangers at the election; some of them he knew to be from Missouri, his old neighbors; they came mostly in wagons; witness conversed with them; they told him they came to vote, and that they wanted to make Kansas a Slave State.

J. B. CRASE, sworn-Lives in the same district and testified to frauds at the same election; came from Buchanan County, Mo., where he had been some time; is tolerably well acquainted in the district; there was not more than 100 voters living in the district a the time of election; [306 votes polled ] does not think all of the resident voters voted; saw the strangers who were at the voting places, coming there in companies, in wagons and on horseback; saw them also go

To Mr. Whitfield-Whitfield and Flanken were the candidates; did not know where Flanken resided; never saw him; did not know when he left the Territory; believed that he does not live here now, but

[At this point Mr. D. A. N. Groves, who is a mem ber of the council, and was a candidate at the election in question asked the privilege of cross questioning witness. Mr. Howard allowed him to do so. He commerced in a browbeating style; tried to get the witress to state positively on several points; asked the witness sundry questions, and when he got an answer, replied sternly that he knew the contrary to be true, and demanded if he was sure. After consuming three hours, at least, of the Committee's time, without eliciting anything of consequence, he desisted.]

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., May 20, 1856. B F. Nicholson, sworn-Is a resident of Platte City, Mo ; was going down the Missouri River after the Territorial March election; twenty passengers came

on board at Kapese City to go down to St. Louis; these u en were under the lead of a Mr. Lincoln of Massachusette, who was their chief; they came from Massachusetts; they told witness that the Emigrant Aid Society had brought them out, and promised them \$2 50 a day after they got to Lawrence and voted: they cursed the Emigrant Aid Society for not treating them well; they came out to vote the Free Soil ticket; they swore that they did not care a d-n whether Kansas was a Free or a Slave State, but they did not like to be chousled out of their means in that way; they cursed and abused Lincoln for making a speech in Massachusetts and misleading them; they had been up into the Territory and voted, and were going home Lincoln himself told witness that he was going down to St. Louis after a new batch, as the Governor had ordered a new election for Lawrence in May. [This testimony is of the most loose description, and requires ro elaborate argument to prove its utter inconsistency and improbability to an Eastern man.

Joseph Parker, sworn-Lives in Atchison County; came from Buchanan County, Mo., in 1854; was at the March election, 1855; saw non-residents of the district, whom he had known as residents of Buchanan County, and who have been residents of that county since, and still are residents of Mo. [Witness here gave the names of a number of those he there knew who were there with the company-among them Major Oliver of the Commission). There were nearly 300 of these men there: Major Oliver made a speech to them-a firstrate speech.

To Oliver-You made a fine speech, and a peace, or compromising one; that you thought that all parties there had an equal right to vote. [Here Oliver interposed and said: "Witness, I did not justify men com ing to vote from Missouri as an abstract proposition, but merely as a corrective to the Emigrant Aid Society ["] I did not hear you explain it just exactly in that way, but you justified them in some way. [Here Mr. Oliver gave some liberal recitations of his own speech, asking witness if he had not said so and so, and if he had not offered to guarantee the Free-State people protection]. Some of these reminiscences the vitness recognized; others he did not remember to have heard him make: the witness was a Pro-Slavery man when he came to the Territory, and has still an interest in a considerable number of slaves belonging to his father's estate in Kentucky. To a question from Oliver about his politics, he replied that he had been a Pro-Slavery man, but he fell over the fence that day; that this Free soil conversion was attributable to Mr. Oliver's eloquence, is only partially probable, the witness stating that he thought that the people of the Territory ought to manage their own affairs, and he was so disgusted with the course pursued, and the party pursuing it, that he could not stay with them. Here Groves again resumed his formidably tedious cross-examination in the same insulting and intimidat ing tone. He elicited nothing new.]

NEWS FROM LAWRENCE.

Consepondence of The Missouri Democrat.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS,
Sunday Eve., May 18, 1856. }

Early this morning we went from the house where we slept to the usual crossing of the Stranger, about a mile above. When we got there we found that it had risen twelve feet above its usual depth. were making preparations to cut down a tree as a

the opposite side.

The news he gave us proved the truth of Shake

speare's proverb-"When the brains are out the man must die."

"When the brains are out the man must die."

As of men so of cities.
Charles Robinson is a prisoner at Lexington; Col. Lane is in Indiana; Gov. Reeder is absent; the practical talent of the Squatter's party is not in the Territory, A crisis was approaching; hon-men were wanted to front it; but only exintellects could be found to meet it. Oxen are very well in their place; but the battle's van is not that place. The fighting men of the Territory were there, ready to defend the city, well-drilled and exasperated by a series of petty annoyances; but they had no leader, and their skill and courage and memory were threwn away—and a great cause endangered by it.

The Committee of Public Safety—the Lawrence boys cell it the Safety Valve—resolved that, as the National Administration had made the Draconian Code of the Barons its own, and was determined at all hazards to enforce it, it would be better policy to permit Marshal Et Cetera (Donaldson's mob) to enter the town and act as they pleased!

They took immediate measures to hide all the arms and ammunition in town.

The continuous way or any us this information added

nunition in town. and ammunition in town.

The gentleman who gave us this information added that every one against whom writs or warrants had been issued by the Territorial Courts were leaving

We had no desire—not the least—to be caught by a

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., May 19, 1856-Noon. F. Warren arrived here at 1 o'clock this more ing. He crossed the Stranger near the house of an Indian ramed Johnny Cake, or Slap-Jack, about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A mounted guard of four men arrested him as soon

as he had crossed it. He talked with them for some minutes, and while they were engaged in examining the ford escaped into the woods. One of them saw him enter, raised his rifle and fired at him. The bullet passed through his coat. That's law and order.

Mr. Warren says that their camp was situated about a third of a mile from the crossing. He saw three large wagons loaded with guns, ammunition and provisions.

arge wagons loaded with guns, ammunition and provisions.

The guard arked him, when they first approached him, his name and politics.

Mr. Warren, with a laudable desire to save his bacon, said that his name was John Ham. "Are you an Aboltaenist?" "No," said Warren. "Are you an Aboltaenist?" "No," said Warren. "Are you are Free-Soiler?" Mr. Warren is a Free-Soiler, but he evaded an answer by saying, "I'm an American." The Know-Nothing Guard seemed satisfied, and until Warren attempted to escape was quite friendly.

A Virginia gentleman arrived here a few minutes ago. He left Lawrence on Saturday at noon. He said that as soon as the imbecile safety-valve had determined to offer no resistance, the citizens of Lawrence began to leave the place in crowds. Sixty persons left Lawrence at daybreak on Saturday for Kansac City and Topeka. On Saturday at noon, he said that only two property-holders were in Lawrence. Meanwhile, the invading army around Lawrence is increasing. What the result of this exodus will be it is impossible to foretell. Certainly, the fact that a peaceful, orderly, intelligent, industrious Northern community have been obliged to fig their homes for safety against a "legally organized" force, chiefly from a neighboring State, armed with Federal guns, led on by Federal officers, and er couraged by the Federal Administration—certainly, I say, this damming, unparalleled fact, will have no tendency whatever to lull sectional agitation, produce international good will, or give additional security to Southern institutions. rity to Southern institutions.

GOING OVER FROM MISSOURI. Dr. Bayliss, a wealthy slaveholder in Platte County, was at Fort Leavenworth on Friday, and informed a son-in-law of Col. Sumner that he was on his way to Lawrence with a cempany of forty men from Platte City. He told Col. Summer that a great deal of excitement had been raised against him in the border counties by reason of his alleged sympathy with the Northerners in the Territory. He stated the determination of the borderers to compel the men of Lawrence to deliver up their arms. That's Squatter Sovereignty.

NICHOLAS HOUSE, TOPEKA, KANSAS, May 18. The settlers at Vanbonsa, recently from New-Haven, Conn., have sent a committee to Lawrence to see if there is to be a fight; if so, to return and let them know immediately. The New-Haven company, numbering about 100, are all armed with Sharp's rifles and out drilling nearly every day, until the return of their committee. If called to the protection of Lawrence, they will start at once for the post of duty and danger. About the same number will report themselves from Manhattan, and 400 from this vicinity, in case of an attack upon the city threatened with destruction.

Lawrence, Thursday, May 15, 1856.
To-day, Mr. Roberts, Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Babcock, Poetmester, and Mr. Miller, formerly associate editor of The Free State, visited Lecompton, for the purpose of conversing with Gev. Shannon and the Marshal upon our troubles, and see if something could not be done to prevent a collision. They say Shannon treated them coldly, and would say nothing to them about it, but they finally succeeded in getting a reply from the Marshal—which I inclose to you. The reply was not written by the Marshal, he appended his name to it simply. The author endeavors to be very ironical and sewere. He does more—he introduces words cal and severe. He does more—he introduces words and references calculated to inflame beyond control the already excited feelings of a too much outraged people. Marshal Donaldson in his reply has shown himself incapacitated to fill the important position he now holds. Kansas is now on the verge of civil war. Kind words, cool heads, and wice officials can prevent

it. The inversor of het November showed that Shennon was unfitted for his station. This reply sinks I ocadeon to the same level. If this reply means anything, it is that he, the United States Marshal, considers the people of Lawrence hare, law-breakers and assassins; and against them he not only is going to enforce the Territornal laws, out he is to be reveraged. American citizens whose rights have been robbed from them, by the people from a foreign State, may submit to this!

While Mesers, Roberts, Babcock and Miller were at While Messrs. Roberts, Babcock and Miller were at Lecompton, Miller was accosted by Major Clark. Miller extened his had to him. Clark said, "D—n "you, I won't shake hands with you. I believe you "published an article in your paper about me. I will "settle with you to-night." On their return a party of horsemen came out upon them, as'ted for Miller, and if he was from South Carolinia? Miller said he was; one of them then said: "Come with us, I am from "South Carolina, and we have got an account to settle "with you." They then seized Miller and dragged him away—what they may do with him we know not.

Last night a box of arms was seized at Franklin; the driver of the team was taken prisoner and very badly treated. This mcraing they let him go.

MARSHAL DONALDSON'S REPLY.
OFFICE OF THE U. S. MARSHAL, 
LECOMPTE, K. T., May 15, '56, 
Messib. G. W. Deitzler and S. M. Green, Law-

rence, K. T.:
On vesterday I received a communication addressed to me, signed by one of you as President, and the other as Secretary, purporting to have been adopted by a meeting of the citizens of Lawrence, held on yes by a meeting of the charges of a proclamation is-sued by myself, you state, "That there may be no mis-"understanding, we begleave to ask respectfully (that "we may be reliably informed) what are the demands against us? We desire most truthfully and carnest-

"sgainst us? We desire most truthfully and earnest'jy to declare that no opposition whatever will now,
'or at any future time, be offered to the execution of
'any legal process by yourself, or any person acting
'for you; we also pledge ourselves to assat you, if
'called upon, in the execution of any legal process, '&c.
From your professed ignorance of the demands
against you. I must conclude that you are strangers
and not citizens of Lawrence, or of recent date, or
been absent for some time, more particularly when an
attempt was made by my deputy to execute the process
of the First District Court of the United States for
Kansas Territory, against ex-Governor Reeder, when
he made a speech in the room and presence of the
Congressional Committee, and denied the authority
and power of said Court, and threatened the life of
said deputy if he attempted to execute said process, and power of said Court, and threatened the fire said deputy if he attempted to execute said process, which speech and defiant threats were loudly applauded by some one or two hundred of the citizene of Lawrence, who had assembled at the room or learning the business of the Marshal, and made such hostile demonstrations that the Deputy thought he and his small posses would endanger their lives in executing said process.

Your declaration that you will "truthfully and Your declaration that you will "truthally and "earnestly offer no opposition now or at any future "time to the execution of any legal process," &c., is, indeed, difficult to understand. May I ask, gentlemer, what has produced this wonderful change in the minds of the people of Lawrence? Have their minds been suddenly opened so that they are now able to see that there are laws in force in Kansas Territory which should be obeyed? Or is it that just now those for that there are laws in force in Kansas Territory which should be obeyed? Or is it that just now those for whom I have writs have sought elsewhere! Or it may possibly be that you now, as heretofore, expect to screen yourselves behind the word legal—so significantly used by you? How am I to rely on your pledges when I am well aware that the whole population of Lawrence is armed and drilled and the town fortified? When, too, I recollect the meetings and resolutions adopted in Lawrence and elsewhere in the Territory, openly defying the laws and the officers thereof, and threatening to resist the same to a bloody issue, and recently verified in the attempted assassination of Sheriff Jones while in the discharge of his official duty in Lawrence. Are you strangers to all these things? Some of you must be strangers at Lawrence. If no outrages have been committed by the citizens of Lawrence against the laws of the land, they need not fear any posse of mine; but I must take the liberty of executing all processes in my hands, as United States Marshal, in my own time and manner, and shall only use such power as is authorized by law. You say you call upon the constituted anthority of the Government for protection. This indeed sounds strange, coming from a large body of men armed with Sharp's rifles and other implements of war, bound together by oaths and pledges to resist the laws of the Government they call upon for protection! All persons in Kansas Territory, without regard to location, who honestly submit to the constituted authorities, will ever find me ready to aid in protecting them; and all who seem to resist the laws of the land, and turn traitors to their country, will find me aiding in enforcing the law, if not as an officer, as a citizer. Respectfully your,

## LATER FROM KANSAS.

Particulars of the Attack on Lawrence.

THE TOWN SACKED AND PLUNDERED.

THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF TOPEKA.

[By Telegraph.] ST. Louis, Tuesday, May 27, 1856. The Kaneas correspondents of The St. Louis Republican (Pro-Slavery) and Democrat furnish the

following additional items relative to the attack on Lawrence: The Democrat correspondent says stores and dwellings were indiscriminately broken open and

robbed by the invaders. A Mr. Johnson had \$2,000 in drafts, checks and land-warrants taken from him. Col. Topliffe, who was appointed a colonel of the militia by Gov. Shannon last Fall, was foreibly dispossessed of his commission, private papers, watch,

and money to the amount of \$800. His trunk was also broken open, and his clothing carried away. He had no means of defense, and was obliged to submit to see his property taken away. After destroying the office of The Herald of Freedom, the forces under Jones set fire to the house and library of the editor, Mr. Brown, but the fire was extinguished by citizens-some of Brown's friends.

Col. Brewerton writes to The Republican that two hundred Free-State men had collected at Lawrence on the day the place was entered by Jones, and it was thought that the garrison at Franklia, where the Free-State arms had been stored by Jones, would be attacked on the night of the 22d for the purpose of recovering them. He also writes that it is understood that Gov. Shannon will order one hundred United States troops to be stationed at Lawrence, one hundred at Topeka, and one hundred at Osawatamie. At the latter place Judge Cato of the District Court had been prevented from holding Court in consequence threats of violence to the Grand Jury which had been made by Free State men.

Judge Train had passed through Leavenwort on his way to Georgia.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 28, 1856. The St. Louis Democrat learns from passens who arrived from Kansas in the Morning Star, that it is the intention of Sheriff Jones to proceed immediately to Topeks, which is also to be destroyed, or the inhabitants forced to submission.

The Democrat also contains accounts of four additional public murders of citizens of Kansas, the facts concerning which have just been made knows.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 28, 1856. The Westport (Mo ) Times of the Eld, states that the Investigating Committee were still at Leavenworth. Gen. Schuyler writes that Mr. Conway and himself were set at liberty on the 20th. Mr. Brown is still a prisoner at Lecompton, and Gov. Robinson in a simiar situation.

No account has been received of the movements 'the posse" since the atteck on Lawrence on the After the arms in Lawrence had been delivered, Gov. Starnon was requested by the citizens to interfere and prevent the outrages threatened by the posse, bat be declined. Mr. Schuyler then called upon Mr. Ohrer to induce him to use his influence with Gov. Shanne Mr. Sherman made a similar request, and Mr. Offer premised an answer in fifteen minutes, but neg ing Lawrence, Gov. Shannon agreed in writing that if the arms were delivered to Sumner, only a sufficient umber would be allowed to enter to make arrests.